Sinhgad College of Engineering Department Of Computer Engineering

Name Of Student:

Roll No.: Exam No.:

Class: Div: Batch:

Name Of Laboratory:

Soft Computing and Optimization Algorithm

Sr. No	Name of Experiment	Start Date	Completion Date
1	Implementation of Fuzzy Operations: Union, Intersection, Complement and Difference operations on fuzzy sets.		
2	Implementation of Fuzzy Relation: by Cartesian product of any two fuzzy sets and perform max-min composition on fuzzy relations.		
3	Perform Functions of Logic Gates using McCulloh-Pitts Neural Network (model)		
4	Study and Implement optimization problem using Partial Swarm Optimization		
5	Mini Project -Implementation of Simple Genetic Application		

Cloud Computing

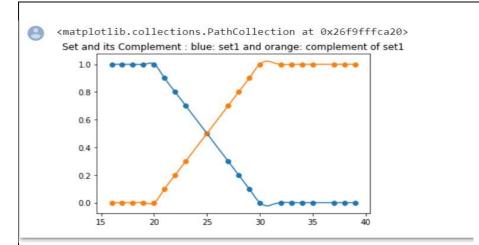
Sr. No	Name of Experiment	Start Date	Completion Date
1	Installation and configuration of own Cloud.		
2	Implementation of Virtualization in Cloud Computing to Learn Virtualization Basics, Benefits of Virtualization in Cloud using Open Source Operating System		
3	Case study on Amazon EC2 to learn about Amazon EC2, Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud is a central part of Amazon.com's cloud computing platform, Amazon Web Services. How EC2 allows users torrent virtual computers on which to run their own computer applications.		
4	Case study on Microsoft azure to learn about Microsoft Azure is a cloud computing platform and infrastructure, created by Microsoft, for building, deploying and managing applications and services through a global network of Microsoft-managed data centre's. How it works, different services provided by it.		
5	Write a Program to Create, Manage and groups User accounts in own Cloud by Installing Administrative Features.		
6	Assignment to install and configure Google App Engine.		
7	Mini Project - Real time implementation for data streaming using google cloud pubsub and bigquery		

```
Code of Program(write our name in comments) –
#fuzzy sets operations"
Implement Union, Intersection, Complement and Difference operations on fuzzy sets.
Also create fuzzy relation by Cartesian product of any two fuzzy sets
and perform max-min composition on any two fuzzy relations. "
#Here we define two sets young(x) and middleAged(x)def student(x):
       if x <= 20:
             return 1 elif
       20 < x < = 30:
             return (30-x)/(30-20)elif x>30:
             return 0
def doJob(x):
       if x>30:
             return 1elif
       x < =20:
             return 0 elif
       20<x<=30:
            return (x-20)/(10)
class Fuzzy:
       def__init__(self,item,membership):self.val = item
             self.membership = membership
       def return_membership(self):
            return self.membershipimport
random
x1 = random.sample(range(15, 40), 20)x2 = x1
set1 = [] #studentset2 = []
#doJob
print(x1)
print(x2)
[28, 35, 25, 29, 34, 30, 16, 32, 19, 39, 38, 33, 37, 23, 21, 27, 18, 17, 22, 20]
[28, 35, 25, 29, 34, 30, 16, 32, 19, 39, 38, 33, 37, 23, 21, 27, 18, 17, 22, 20]
for member in x1:
       val = student(member) obj =
       Fuzzy(member,val)
       set1.append(obj)
for member in x2:
       val = doJob(member) obj =
       Fuzzy(member,val)
       set2.append(obj)
```

```
for obj in set1: print(obj.val,':',obj.membership)
for obj in set2: print(obj.val,':',obj.membership)
28:0.2
35:0
25:0.5
29:0.1
34:0
30:0.0
16:1
32:0
19:1
39:0
38:0
33:0
37:0
23:0.7
21:0.9
27:0.3
18:1
17:1
22:0.8
20:1
                        0.8
35:1
25:0.5
29:0.9
34:1
30:1.0
16:0
32:1
19:0
39:1
38:1
33:1
37:1
23:0.3
21:0.1
27:0.7
18:0
17:0
22:0.2
20:0
student_x = [] student_y
= [] for obj in set1:
      student_x.append(obj.val) student_y.append(obj.membership)
job_x=[]
job_y=[]
for obj in set2: job_x.append(obj.val)
      job_y.append(obj.membership)
print(student_x,student_y,job_x,job_y)
```

```
[28, 35, 25, 29, 34, 30, 16, 32, 19, 39, 38, 33, 37, 23, 21, 27, 18, 17, 22, 20]
[0.2, 0, 0.5, 0.1, 0, 0.0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.7, 0.9, 0.3, 1, 1, 0.8, 1] [28,
35, 25, 29, 34, 30, 16, 32, 19, 39, 38, 33, 37, 23, 21, 27, 18, 17, 22, 20] [0.8,
1, 0.5, 0.9, 1, 1.0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.7, 0, 0, 0.2, 0]
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.interpolate import interp1d
x=np.array(student_x)
y=np.array(student_y)
x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)
f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y_smooth=f(x_new)
x1=np.array(job_x)
y1=np.array(job_y)
x_new1 = np.linspace(x1.min(), x1.max(),500)
f1 = interp1d(x1, y1, kind='<mark>quadratic</mark>')
y_smooth1=f1(x_new1)
plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter
(x, y)
plt.plot (x_new1,y_smooth1)plt.scatter
(x1, y1)
#complement#on
set 1
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.interpolate import interp1d
x=np.array(student_x)
y=np.array(student_y)
x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)
f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y_smooth=f(x_new)
plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter
(x, y)
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x26f9fa972e8>
                        0.8
                        0.6
                        0.4
                        0.2
                        0.0
NOTset1 = [] for obj in
set1:
                    new_obj = Fuzzy(obj.val,1- obj.membership)
                    NOTset1.append(new_obj)
student_x1 = [] student_y1 =
 [] for obj in NOTset1:
                    student_x1.append(obj.val) student_y1.append(obj.membership)
x_compli=np.array(student_x1)y_compli=np.array(student_y1)
x_new_compli = np.linspace(x_compli.min(), x_compli.max(),500)f2 = interp1d(x_compli, x_compli)f2 = interp1d(x_compli, x_compli, x_com
y_compli, kind='quadratic')
 x=np.array(student_x)
y=np.array(student_y)
x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)
f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y\_smooth=f(x\_new)
plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter (x,
y)
 x_compli=np.array(student_x1)y_compli=np.array(student_y1)
x_new_compli = np.linspace(x_compli.min(), x_compli.max(),500)
f2 = interp1d(x_compli, y_compli, kind='quadratic')
y_smooth_compli=f2(x_new_compli)
plt.title('Set and its Complement : blue: set1 and orange: complement of set1')plt.plot (x_new_compli,y_smooth_compli)
plt.scatter (x_compli, y_compli)
```



```
#union import
mathunion = []
for obj1,obj2 in zip(set1,set2):
      new_obj = Fuzzy(obj1.val,max(obj1.membership,obj2.membership))union.append(new_obj)
Ux = []
Uy = []
for obj in union: Ux.append(obj.val)
       Uy.append(obj.membership)
x=np.array(Ux)
y=np.array(Uy)
x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)
f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y_smooth=f(x_new)
plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter
(x, y)
 <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x26fa005aa20>
     0.9
     0.8
     0.7
```

#intersection intersection
= []
for obj1,obj2 in zip(set1,set2):
 new_obj = Fuzzy(obj1.val,min(obj1.membership,obj2.membership))
 intersection.append(new_obj)

0.6

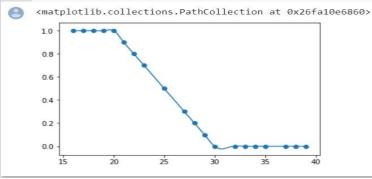
```
Ix = []
Iy = []
for obj in intersection: Ix.append(obj.val)
       Iy.append(obj.membership)
x=np.array(Ix)
y=np.array(Iy)
x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)
f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y_smooth=f(x_new)
plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter
(x, y)
        <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x26fa00b66a0>
         0.4
         0.3
         0.2
         0.1
#difference
#difference of 2 sets F1 and F2 is# F1 - F2 = F1
intersect |-F2|
# set2 complement
NOTset2 = []
for obj in set2:
       new_obj = Fuzzy(obj.val,1- obj.membership)
       NOTset2.append(new_obj)
intersection1 = []
for obj1,obj2 in zip(set1,NOTset2):
       new_obj = Fuzzy(obj1.val,min(obj1.membership,obj2.membership))
       intersection1.append(new_obj)
Ix1 = []
Iy1 = []
 for obj in intersection1: Ix1.append(obj.val)
       Iy1.append(obj.membership)
```

```
x=np.array(Ix1)
y=np.array(Iy1)

x_new = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(),500)

f = interp1d(x, y, kind='quadratic')y_smooth=f(x_new)

plt.plot (x_new,y_smooth)plt.scatter
(x, y)
```



```
Code of Program –
# MIN-MAX composition of 2 fuzzy relatons"
Let 2 relations be R and S and given as follows'"
 R = [0.62, 0.45, 0.4],
      [0.12, 0.1, 0, 34],
      [0.43, 0.27, 0.9]
 S = [[0.11, 0.33, 0.98],
      [0.23, 0.37, 0.74],
       [0.6, 0.5, 0.19]
#min-max composition will be N*N matrix where N is dimension of both R and SN = 3
min_max = []
for i in range(N):
      List = []
      for j in range(N):
            #ith row and jth columnI = R[i]
            new = []
            for k in range(N): new.append(min(I[k],S[k][j]))
            List.append(max(new))
       min_max.append(List)
print('R : ')
for i in range(N):
      for j in range(N): print(R[i][j],'',end=")
     print('S:')
for i in range(N):
      for j in range(N): print(S[i][j],'',end='')
      print()
print('==
               ==MIN-MAX COMPOSITION IS: =======')
for i in range(N):
       for j in range(N): print(min_max[i][j],'',end=")
       print()
```

```
R :
0.62 0.45 0.4
0.12 0.1 0
0.43 0.27 0.9
0.11 0.33 0.98
0.23 0.37 0.74
0.6
    0.5 0.19
======MIN-MAX COMPOSITION IS: =======0.4
0.4 0.62
0.11 0.12 0.12
0.6 0.5 0.43
```

```
Code of Program –
import tkinter
from tkinter import *inputs = []
number_of_gates = 0 outx=0
outy=0 label id = -1
#create application windowwindow =
Tk()
#to rename the title of the window by default it is 'tk'window.title('GUI')
#set window size
window.geometry('%dx%d+%d+%d' % (1000, 800, 0, 0))
#window can't be resized window.resizable(False,False)
 def draw_diagram():
      c.delete("all")
      number_of_gates = int(e.get())
      #print(number_of_gates) #print(type_of_gate)
      canvas_width = c.winfo_width() canvas_height
      = c.winfo_height()
     #we need to divide entire canvas into 3 columns in order to display inputnodes 'y' node and output line
      #all of them are not of same width#input: 2/5
       'y':1/5 line:2/5 import math
      #separate 3 parts using line
      x = math.ceil(canvas_width * 2 / 5)
      c.create_line(x,0,x,canvas_height,fill="red",width=3)x = x +
      math.ceil(canvas_width * 1 / 5)
      c.create line(x,0,x,canvas height,fill="red",width=3)
      #draw circles for gate
      part_per_circle = canvas_height // number_of_gatesx =
      math.ceil(canvas width * 1/5)
      y = part_per_circle // 2r = 30
      for i in range(part per circle):
            c.create_oval(x-r, y-r, x+r, y+r,fill="orange",width=5)
            y += part_per_circle
```

```
#draw 'v'
       x1 = math.ceil(canvas_width * 2 / 5) + math.ceil(canvas_width * 1 / 10)y1 = canvas_height // 2
       c.create_oval(x1-r, y1-r, x1+r, y1+r,fill="blue",width=5)#draw input lines
       x = \text{math.ceil}(\text{canvas\_width} * 1 / 5)y =
       part_per_circle // 2
       for i in range(number_of_gates): c.create_line(x,y,x1,y1,fill="black",width='2')
             c.create_text(x-5,y,text=i,font=("Calibri",20),fill="red") e1 =
             tkinter.Entry(c,width=5,bg="pink",font=("Calibri",16))t1 = (x1+x-30)//2
             t2 = (y1+y)//2 e1.place(x = t1, y =
             t2)inputs.append(e1)
             c.update()
             y += part_per_circle
       #draw output line
       x = \text{math.ceil}(\text{canvas\_width} * 3 / 5) + \text{math.ceil}(\text{canvas\_width} * 1 / 5)y = \text{canvas\_height} // 2
       c.create line(x1,y1,x,y,fill="green",width='3')
       c.create_text(x1+10,y1,text='y',font=("Calibri",20),fill="red") c.update()
       \#draw final answer circlex = x + 40
       c.create oval(x-40,y-40,x+40,y+40,fill="green",width=10)
       submit.place_forget()
       getAns.place(x=40,y=250) #end of
       function definition#
def Mc_culloch_pits():
      "WEIGHT OF EVERY INPUT EDGE IS +1 HENCE OUTPUT DEPENDS UPON INPUT GIVENBY USER
ONLY"
       number_of_gates = int(e.get()) print('Number of gates =
       ',number_of_gates)type_of_gate = var.get()
       #calculate input weighted sumsum = 0
       for item in inputs:
             sum+= int(item.get())
       print('sum = ',sum) output = 'NA'
       if type_of_gate == "AND":
             #threshold definition
             threshold = number_of_gates * 1if sum >=
             threshold:
                   output = 1else:
```

```
output = 0
      elif type_of_gate == "OR":#threshold
            definition threshold = 1 * 1
            if sum >= threshold:output =
            else:
                  output = 0
      elif type_of_gate == "NAND":#threshold
            definition
            threshold = number of gates * 1if sum >=
            threshold:
                  output = 0else:
                  output = 1
      elif type_of_gate == "NOR":#threshold
            definition threshold = 1 * 1
            if sum >= threshold:output =
                  0
            else:
                  output = 1
      import math
      outx = math.ceil(c.winfo_width() * 3 / 5) + math.ceil(c.winfo_width() * 1
(5) + 40
      outy = c.winfo height() // 2
      print('For type of gate = ',type_of_gate,' answer is = ',output)ans.place(x=outx-20,y=outy-20)
      v1.set(output) #c.create_text(outx,outy,text=output,font=("Calibri",30),fill="yellow")c.update()
c = tkinter.Canvas(window, height=800, width=800)c.pack(side="right")
#text label for GATES
gates = tkinter.Label(window,text="choose gate") gates.configure(font=("Times
New Roman", 16, "bold"))gates.place(x=40,y=50)
#option menu for names of GATEsvar =
StringVar(window) var.set("AND") # initial
value
option = OptionMenu(window, var, "AND", "OR", "NAND", "NOR")option.place(x=40,y=100)
#text label for input of number of gates
number = tkinter.Label(window,text="Provide no. of inputs")number.configure(font=("Times New Roman", 14,
"bold")) number.place(x=20,y=175)
#number of inputs
e = tkinter.Entry(window)
```

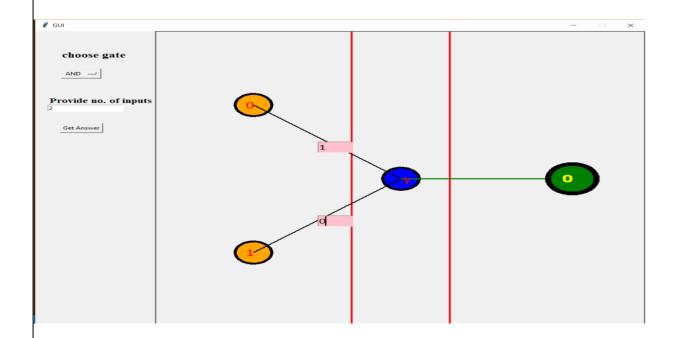
```
e.place(x=20,y=200)

#submit button
submit = tkinter.Button(window,text = "SUBMIT",command=draw_diagram)submit.place(x=40,y=250)

#getAnswer button
getAns = tkinter.Button(window,text = "Get Answer",command=Mc_culloch_pits)getAns.place_forget()

#answer
v1 = StringVar()
ans = tkinter.Label(c,textvariable=v1,bg="green",font = "Verdana 20bold",fg="yellow")
ans.place_forget()

window.mainloop()
```



```
Code of Program -
# Perceptron Algorithm on the Sonar Datasetfrom random import
from random import randrangefrom csv
import reader
# Load a CSV file
 def load csv(filename):dataset =
   list()
    with open(filename, 'r') as file:csv_reader =
       reader(file)
       for row in csv_reader:if not row:
             continue dataset.append(row)
    return dataset
# Convert string column to float
 def str column to float(dataset, column):for row in dataset:
       row[column] = float(row[column].strip())
# Convert string column to integer
 def str_column_to_int(dataset, column): class_values = [row[column] for
    row in dataset]unique = set(class values)
   lookup = dict()
   for i, value in enumerate(unique):lookup[value] = i
   for row in dataset:
       row[column] = lookup[row[column]]return
   lookup
# Split a dataset into k folds
 def cross_validation_split(dataset, n_folds):dataset_split = list()
    dataset\_copy = list(dataset)
    fold_size = int(len(dataset) / n_folds)for i in
   range(n_folds):
       fold = list()
       while len(fold) < fold size:
          index = randrange(len(dataset_copy))
          fold.append(dataset_copy.pop(index))
       dataset_split.append(fold)return
    dataset_split
# Calculate accuracy percentage
 def accuracy_metric(actual, predicted):correct = 0
    for i in range(len(actual)):
       if actual[i] == predicted[i]:correct += 1
    return correct / float(len(actual)) * 100.0
```

```
# Evaluate an algorithm using a cross validation split
 def evaluate_algorithm(dataset, algorithm, n_folds, *args):folds =
    cross_validation_split(dataset, n_folds)
    scores = list() for fold in
    folds:
       train set = list(folds)
       train_set.remove(fold)
       train_set = sum(train_set, [])test_set = list()
       for row in fold: row_copy =
          list(row)
          test_set.append(row_copy)
          row\_copy[-1] = None
       predicted = algorithm(train_set, test_set, *args)actual = [row[-1] for row
       in fold]
       accuracy = accuracy_metric(actual, predicted)
       scores.append(accuracy)
    return scores
# Make a prediction with weightsdef
predict(row, weights):
    activation = weights[0] for i in
    range(len(row)-1):
       activation += weights[i + 1] * row[i] return 1.0 if activation >=
    0.0 \text{ else } 0.0
# Estimate Perceptron weights using stochastic gradient descentdef train weights(train, 1 rate,
n_epoch):
    weights = [0.0 \text{ for i in range(len(train[0]))}] for epoch in
    range(n_epoch):
       for row in train:
          prediction = predict(row, weights)error = row[-1] -
          prediction
          weights[0] = weights[0] + l_rate * errorfor i in
          range(len(row)-1):
              weights[i + 1] = \text{weights}[i + 1] + l_{\text{rate}} * \text{error} * \text{row}[i]_{\text{return}} \text{ weights}
# Perceptron Algorithm With Stochastic Gradient Descentdef perceptron(train, test,
l_rate, n_epoch):
    predictions = list()
    weights = train_weights(train, l_rate, n_epoch)for row in test:
       prediction = predict(row, weights)
       predictions.append(prediction)
    return(predictions)
```

```
# Test the Perceptron algorithm on the sonar datasetseed(1)
# load and prepare data
filename = 'D: \BE_4434 \sonar-data-set \sonar.all-data.csv'dataset = load\_csv(filename)
for i in range(len(dataset[0])-1):
    str_column_to_float(dataset, i)
# convert string class to integers str_column_to_int(dataset,
len(dataset[0])-1)# evaluate algorithm
n_{folds} = 3
l_{rate} = 0.01
n_{epoch} = 500
scores = evaluate_algorithm(dataset, perceptron, n_folds, l_rate, n_epoch)print('Scores: %s' % scores)
print('Mean Accuracy: %.3f%%' % (sum(scores)/float(len(scores))))
Scores: [81.15942028985508, 69.56521739130434, 62.31884057971014]
Mean Accuracy: 71.014%
```

```
Code of Program – import
random import numpy as np
W = 0.5
c1 = 2
c2 = 2
target = 1
n_iterations = 50 target_error
= 1e-6n particles = 30
 def visualize(particle_):x=[]
       y=[]
       for part in particle :x.append(part[0])
             y.append(part[1])
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       plt.scatter(x, y, label= "stars", color= "green", marker= "*", s=30)plt.show()
#function that models the problemdef
fitness function(position):
       return position[0]**2 + position[1]**2 + 1
particle_position_vector = np.array([np.array([(-
1) ** (bool(random.getrandbits(1))) * random.random()*50, (-1)**(bool(random.getrandbits(1))) * random.random()*50]) for
_in range(n_particles
)])
visualize(particle_position_vector) pbest_position =
particle position vector
pbest_fitness_value = np.array([float('inf') for _ in range(n_particles)])gbest_fitness_value = float('inf')
gbest_position = np.array([float('inf'), float('inf')])
velocity_vector = ([np.array([0, 0]) for \underline{\text{in range}}(n_{\text{particles}})])iteration = 0
 while iteration < n_iterations: for i in
       range(n_particles):
             fitness_cadidate = fitness_function(particle_position_vector[i])#print(fitness_cadidate, '',
             particle_position_vector[i])
             if(pbest fitness value[i] > fitness cadidate): pbest fitness value[i] =
                    fitness_cadidate pbest_position[i] = particle_position_vector[i]
             if(gbest_fitness_value > fitness_cadidate): gbest_fitness_value =
                   fitness_cadidate gbest_position = particle_position_vector[i]
       if(abs(gbest_fitness_value - target) < target_error):break</pre>
```

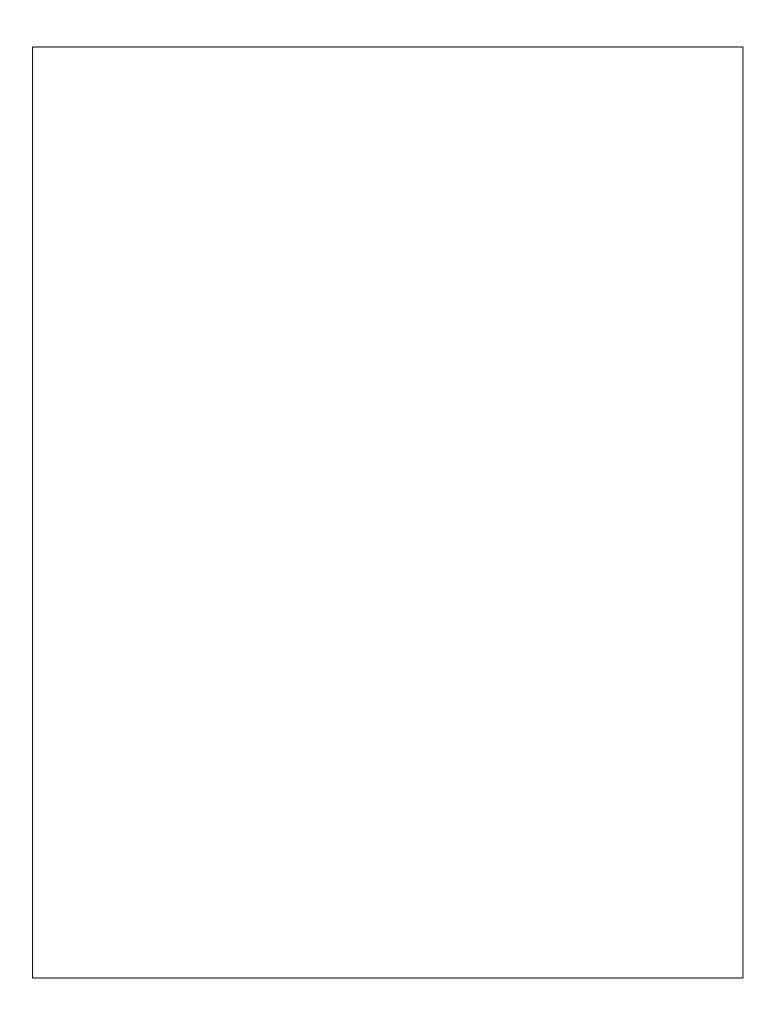
```
for i in range(n_particles):
                                                         new\_velocity = (W*velocity\_vector[i]) + (c1*random.random()) * (pbest\_position[i] - (c1*random.random()) * (c1*random.random.random()) * (c1*rando
particle_position_vector[i]) + (c2*random.random()) * (gbest_position- particle_position_vector[i])
                                                              new_position = new_velocity + particle_position_vector[i]particle_position_vector[i]
                                                               = new_position
                                   iteration = iteration + 1
 print("The best position is ", gbest_position, "in iteration number ", iteration)visualize(particle_position_vector)
                          20
                                                                                                                 [-0.00014024
                                                                                                                                                                               0.00088829] in iteration number 12
                        0.10
                        0.05
                         0.00
                     -0.05
                                                       -0.15 -0.10
                                                                                                                                                                                    0.10
```

Mini Project (SCOA)

```
Code of Program –
import random
def random_chromosome(size): #making random chromosomes
 return [ random.randint(1, nq) for _ in range(nq) ]
def fitness(chromosome):
  horizontal_collisions = sum([chromosome.count(queen)-1 for queen in chromosome])/2
  diagonal\_collisions = 0
  n = len(chromosome)
  left\_diagonal = [0] * 2*n
  right\_diagonal = [0] * 2*n
  for i in range(n):
    left_diagonal[i + chromosome[i] - 1] += 1
    right_diagonal[len(chromosome) - i + chromosome[i] - 2] += 1
  diagonal\_collisions = 0
  for i in range(2*n-1):
    counter = 0
    if left_diagonal[i] > 1:
       counter += left_diagonal[i]-1
    if right_diagonal[i] > 1:
       counter += right_diagonal[i]-1
    diagonal_collisions += counter / (n-abs(i-n+1))
  return int(maxFitness - (horizontal_collisions + diagonal_collisions)) #28-(2+3)=23
def probability(chromosome, fitness):
  return fitness(chromosome) / maxFitness
def random_pick(population, probabilities):
  populationWithProbabilty = zip(population, probabilities)
  total = sum(w for c, w in populationWithProbabilty)
  r = random.uniform(0, total)
  upto = 0
  for c, w in zip(population, probabilities):
    if upto + w >= r:
       return c
    upto += w
  assert False, "Shouldn't get here"
def reproduce(x, y): #doing cross_over between two chromosomes
  n = len(x)
  c = random.randint(0, n - 1)
  return x[0:c] + y[c:n]
def mutate(x): #randomly changing the value of a random index of a chromosome
  n = len(x)
  c = random.randint(0, n - 1)
  m = random.randint(1, n)
  x[c] = m
```

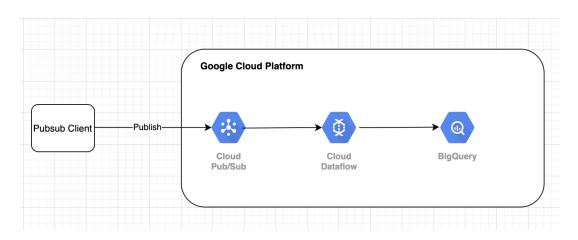
```
return x
def genetic_queen(population, fitness):
  mutation\_probability = 0.03
  new_population = []
  probabilities = [probability(n, fitness) for n in population]
  for i in range(len(population)):
    x = random_pick(population, probabilities) #best chromosome 1
    y = random_pick(population, probabilities) #best chromosome 2
    child = reproduce(x, y) #creating two new chromosomes from the best 2 chromosomes
    if random.random() < mutation_probability:
       child = mutate(child)
    print chromosome(child)
    new_population.append(child)
    if fitness(child) == maxFitness: break
  return new_population
def print_chromosome(chrom):
  print("Chromosome = { }, Fitness = { }"
     .format(str(chrom), fitness(chrom)))
if __name__ == "__main__":
  nq = int(input("Enter Number of Queens:")) #say N = 8
  maxFitness = (nq*(nq-1))/2 # 8*7/2 = 28
  population = [random_chromosome(nq) for _ in range(100)]
  generation = 1
  while not maxFitness in [fitness(chrom) for chrom in population]:
    print("=== Generation { } ===".format(generation))
    population = genetic_queen(population, fitness)
    print("Maximum Fitness = {}".format(max([fitness(n) for n in population])))
    generation += 1
  chrom_out = []
  print("Solved in Generation { }!".format(generation-1))
  for chrom in population:
    if fitness(chrom) == maxFitness:
       print("");
       print("One of the solutions: ")
       chrom\_out = chrom
       print_chromosome(chrom)
  board = []
  for x in range(nq):
    board.append(["x"] * nq)
  for i in range(nq):
    board[nq-chrom_out[i]][i]="Q"
  def print_board(board):
    for row in board:
```

```
print (" ".join(row))
  print()
  print_board(board)
Output:
Maximum Fitness = 14
=== Generation 3 ===
Chromosome = [5, 2, 2, 6, 3, 3], Fitness = 13
Chromosome = [1, 6, 4, 3, 6, 4], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [1, 6, 6, 3, 6, 2], Fitness = 11
Chromosome = [2, 4, 6, 4, 4, 5], Fitness = 11
Chromosome = [1, 5, 2, 6, 3, 3], Fitness = 14
Chromosome = [2, 2, 6, 6, 4, 6], Fitness = 10
Chromosome = [2, 2, 4, 1, 2, 5], Fitness = 11
Chromosome = [2, 4, 6, 1, 3, 1], Fitness = 14
Chromosome = [5, 6, 2, 5, 6, 3], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [4, 6, 6, 3, 3, 2], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [4, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [2, 6, 2, 3, 3, 3], Fitness = 10
Chromosome = [6, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [6, 4, 2, 5, 3, 5], Fitness = 13
Chromosome = [5, 1, 4, 4, 5, 2], Fitness = 12
Chromosome = [2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5], Fitness = 13
Chromosome = [2, 4, 6, 1, 3, 5], Fitness = 15
Maximum Fitness = 15
Solved in Generation 3!
One of the solutions:
Chromosome = [2, 4, 6, 1, 3, 5], Fitness = 15
x Q x x x x
x x x x Q x
Qxxxxx
xxxQxx
```



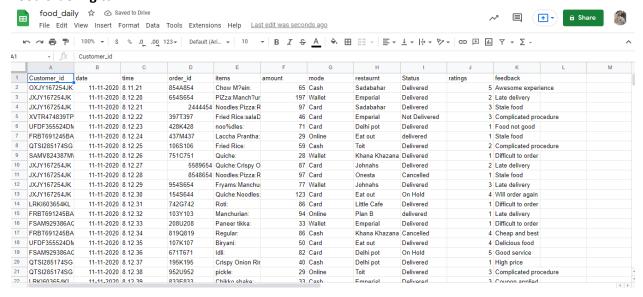
Mini Project

Architecture:



Code :-

Food ordering csv



File_to_pubsub.py

from google.cloud import pubsub_v1
import time

```
publisher = pubsub v1.PublisherClient()
topic name = 'projects/project ID>/topics/data stream from file'
try:
    publisher.create topic(topic name)
except:
    print ('Topic already exists')
with open('food daily.csv') as f in:
    for line in f in:
        # Data must be a bytestring
        data = line
        future = publisher.publish(topic name, data=data)
       print(future.result())
        time.sleep(1)
Code_written_pubsub.py
#project-id:dataset_id.table_id
delivered table spec = 'bigquery-demo-
285417:dataset food orders.delivered orders'
#project-id:dataset id.table id
other table spec = 'bigquery-demo-
285417:dataset food orders.other status orders'
import apache beam as beam
from apache beam.options.pipeline options import PipelineOptions,
StandardOptions
import argparse
from google.cloud import bigquery
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
format: projects/
input_topic = 'projects/test-pipeline-253103/topics/test-pipeline-topic'
parser.add argument('--input',
                     dest='input',
                      required=True,
                     help='Input file to process.')
path args, pipeline args = parser.parse known args()
inputs pattern = path args.input
options = PipelineOptions(pipeline args)
```

```
options.view as(StandardOptions).streaming = True
#options.streaming = True # PubSub only works in streaming mode
p = beam.Pipeline(options = options)
                                  # OXJY167254JK,11-09-
def remove last colon(row):
2020,8:11:21,854A854,Chow M?ein:,65,Cash,Sadabahar,Delivered,5,Awesome
experience
    cols = row.split(',')
                                   # [(OXJY167254JK) (11-11-2020)
(8:11:21) (854A854) (Chow M?ein:) (65) (Cash) ....]
    item = str(cols[4])
                                         # item = Chow M?ein:
    if item.endswith(':'):
        cols[4] = item[:-1] # cols[4] = Chow M?ein
                                  # OXJY167254JK,11-11-
    return ','.join(cols)
2020,8:11:21,854A854,Chow M?ein,65,Cash,Sadabahar,Delivered,5,Awesome
experience
def remove special characters(row):
                                      # oxjy167254jk,11-11-
2020,8:11:21,854a854,chow m?ein,65,cash,sadabahar,delivered,5,awesome
experience
    import re
    cols = row.split(',')
                                         # [(oxjy167254jk) (11-11-2020)
(8:11:21) (854a854) (chow m?ein) (65) (cash) ....]
    ret = ''
    for col in cols:
        clean col = re.sub(r'[?%\&]','', col)
        ret = ret + clean col + ','
                                                    \# \text{ oxjy167254jk,11-11-}
2020,8:11:21,854a854,chow mein:,65,cash,sadabahar,delivered,5,awesome
experience,
    ret = ret[:-1]
                                                    \# \text{ oxjy167254jk,11-11-}
2020,8:11:21,854A854,chow mein:,65,cash,sadabahar,delivered,5,awesome
experience
    return ret
def print row(row):
    print row
cleaned data = (
    #| beam.io.ReadFromText(inputs_pattern, skip header lines=1)
    | beam.io.ReadFromPubSub(topic=inputs pattern)
    | beam.Map(remove last colon)
    | beam.Map(lambda row: row.lower())
    | beam.Map(remove special characters)
    | beam.Map(lambda row: row+',1')
                                              # oxjy167254jk,11-11-
2020,8:11:21,854a854,chow mein,65,cash,sadabahar,delivered,5,awesome
experience,1
```

```
)
delivered orders = (
      cleaned data
      | 'delivered filter' >> beam.Filter(lambda row:
row.split(',')[8].lower() == 'delivered')
)
other orders = (
    cleaned data
    | 'Undelivered Filter' >> beam.Filter(lambda row:
row.split(',')[8].lower() != 'delivered')
'''(cleaned data
 | 'count total' >> beam.combiners.Count.Globally()
                                                                # 920
 | 'total map' >> beam.Map(lambda x: 'Total Count: ' +str(x))  # Total
Count: 920
 | 'print total' >> beam.Map(print_row)
)
(delivered orders
 | 'count delivered' >> beam.combiners.Count.Globally()
 | 'delivered map' >> beam.Map(lambda x: 'Delivered count: '+str(x))
 | 'print delivered count' >> beam.Map(print row)
(other orders
 | 'count others' >> beam.combiners.Count.Globally()
 | 'other map' >> beam.Map(lambda x: 'Others count: '+str(x))
 | 'print undelivered' >> beam.Map(print row)
 ) ' ' '
# BigQuery
client = bigquery.Client()
dataset id = "{}.dataset food orders".format(client.project)
try:
      client.get dataset(dataset id)
except:
      dataset = bigquery.Dataset(dataset_id) #
      dataset.location = "US"
      dataset.description = "dataset for food orders"
```

```
dataset ref = client.create dataset(dataset, timeout=30) # Make an
API request.
def to json(csv str):
    fields = csv str.split(',')
    json str = {"customer id":fields[0],
                 "date": fields[1],
                 "timestamp": fields[2],
                 "order id": fields[3],
                 "items": fields[4],
                 "amount": fields[5],
                 "mode": fields[6],
                 "restaurant": fields[7],
                 "status": fields[8],
                 "ratings": fields[9],
                 "feedback": fields[10],
                 "new col": fields[11]
    return json str
table schema =
'customer id:STRING,date:STRING,timestamp:STRING,order id:STRING,items:STR
ING, amount: STRING, mode: STRING, restaurant: STRING, status: STRING, ratings: STRI
NG, feedback: STRING, new col: STRING'
(delivered orders
      | 'delivered to json' >> beam.Map(to_json)
      | 'write delivered' >> beam.io.WriteToBigQuery(
     delivered table spec,
      schema=table schema,
      create disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.CREATE IF NEEDED,
     write disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.WRITE APPEND,
     additional_bq_parameters={'timePartitioning': {'type': 'DAY'}}
)
(other orders
      | 'others to json' >> beam.Map(to json)
      | 'write other orders' >> beam.io.WriteToBigQuery(
      other table spec,
      schema=table schema,
     create disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.CREATE IF NEEDED,
     write disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.WRITE APPEND,
     additional bq parameters={'timePartitioning': {'type': 'DAY'}}
     )
)
```

```
def create view():
    print('Creating VIEW thread ...')
    view_name = "daily_food_orders"
    dataset ref = client.dataset('dataset food orders')
    view ref = dataset ref.table(view name)
    view to create = bigquery.Table(view ref)
    view to create.view query = 'select * from `bigquery-demo-
285417.dataset_food_orders.delivered_orders` where _PARTITIONDATE =
DATE(current date())'
    view_to_create.view_use_legacy_sql = False
        client.create_table(view_to_create)
    except:
       print 'View already exists'
from threading import Timer
t = Timer(25.0, create view)
t.start()
from apache beam.runners.runner import PipelineState
ret = p.run()
ret.wait_until_finish()
if ret.state == PipelineState.DONE:
   print('Success!!!')
else:
    print('Error Running beam pipeline')
```

OUTPUT:

